REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,634.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 28, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,971 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th August 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY August 1873.		Leave Pondicherry August 1873.	
,, Carwar	9	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin for Narrakal	13	,, Coconada	25
,, Alleppy	14	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Tuticorin	15	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Colombo	16	,, Gopaulpore	27
,, Galle	17	,, False Point	28
,, Negapatam	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neighbourhood can be landed at Naraket, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchangine Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY July 1873.		Leave BUSHEH August. 1873.	
,, Kurrachee	Aug 3	,, Fao	18
,, Gwadur	4	,, Bushire	20
,, Muscat	6	,, Bahrein	20
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Linga	24
,, Linga	10	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	28
,, Koweit	14	,, Guadur	30
,, Fao	15		Sept.
,, Mahamerah	16	,, Kurrachee	2
Arrive BUSHEH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S.W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Bewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 8	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Bewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th August 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd July 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	40	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transshipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamer from Bomby :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. Ed. Baudry & Co.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London." L.S.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 1st August, 1873, at 2 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,681 Tons, and 320 H.P.) Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th July, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,973 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain George Hyde, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAMER RUSTOM.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the paddle steam r Rustom, of 97 Tons, and 45 horse-power, built in Liverpool in 1864. Her dimensions are 101 feet. 6 inches long, 17 feet 6 inches broad, and 8 feet 3 inches deep. She was thoroughly overhauled and her boiler and deck refitted in 1871.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of the remaining "Woolf" of the Back Bay Stazing will be be resumed THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th day of July 1873, at 1 P.M., at Marine Line Station.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Glass and Porcelain-ware Chandeliers, Clocks, Pictures, &c., at the Bungalow of the Ambassador to the Shah of Persia at Imamwadda.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above place, the whole of that neat household Furniture, &c., consisting of sofas, chairs, round table, wardrobe, bedstead, palanquin, 10 and 12 light chandeliers, clocks, pictures, China garden seats and flower pots, copper utensils, glass and porcelainware, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

Ruby and emerald rings, silver watches and guard chains, a large stock of gold embroidered brocade clothes for Mogul dress. The whole of the above property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, by order of R. Walton, Esq., Acting Executive Engineer Municipality, all the Materials of the House lately belonging to Mr. Purshotum Khetsey, and situated near the junction of the Cammatteepoora 5th Street and the Upper Duncan Road.

Terms and Conditions of Sale can be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A COTIA.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Free Bunder, by Order of the Trustees of Abdoolcurim Khan Mahomed, on account and at the risk of Mahmu Sulliman Allana.

The Cotia called Gunjo Lukhmipassa.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the premises, the following landed property, by order of Rescowjee Ludha, the purchaser of the interest of Jamsetjee Pestonjee as beneficial Mortgagee from Allibhoy Somjee to Bhicajee Peerozshaw, the Nominal Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Colaba Causeway on the east side of the Dorgy Colley Cross Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 2/5, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 253, and containing by admeasurement fifty-two square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage for sweepers common to the abovementioned property and the adjoining premises, and a part of the abovementioned property from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on or towards the west by the said Doongry Cooly Cross Street, on or towards the north by the house of Rahoobal Khoja, and on or towards the south by the house of Rehimbaye, and which said property was formerly and is at present in the occupation of the said Allybhoy Somjee or his tenants.

A deposit of £5 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUNDRY PERSONAL EFFECTS belonging to the Estate of the late Major W. E. LeGyt.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Committee of Adjustment, the Effects of the late Major W. E. LeGyt, comprising uniform dresses coats, trousers, waistcoats, singlets, socks, boots, shirts, pyjamas, neckties, handkerchiefs, collars, gloves, hats, towels, leather portmanteaus, overland trunks, a gold open face watch with chain, and sundry other articles.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
12 Cases do. Dhoties.
4 Do. Blue, Orange, and White Prints.
80 Do. Tin Plates.
40 Boxes Chaudarghe and Moselle.
3 Cases Samples of Hardware.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KHOJA STREET NEAR THE NULL BAZAAR.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jacob Fuckher Mahomed Coverchmal his wife.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate on the west side of Khoja Street near Null Bazaar, in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,900 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 62, containing by admeasurement 239 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Khoja Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the Mucwood Goojee Sith Street, and on the south by the house of Poonlall Jugjeevun.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, consisting of Land and Commodious four-storied House in the Elphinstone Circle within the Fort, at present in the possession of Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia.

(Unless previously disposed of by private bargain.)

ON THURSDAY, the 7th August next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from the Mortgagee, The Malabar Company Limited, submit to Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Elphinstone Circle Cross Road within the Island and Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 374 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the said Elphinstone Circle Cross Road, on the west partly by the property of Manockjee Cursetjee Pestonjee Rowalia and partly by a passage dividing from the property of Messrs. Graham & Co., on the north by the Military Store Lane, and on the south by other property belonging to the said Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, together with the messuages, tenement erected and built partly on the said piece or parcel of ground and partly upon the Arcade covering the footpath running down the side of the said Elphinstone Circle Cross Road, which said premises have for some time past been and are now in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MESSES.—GLASS, PLATE, WINES, &c., insured against FIRE by the MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, at 6 Annas per cent.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

The SECOND GRAND MATCH will be PLAYED TO-DAY, ENGLAND vs. SCOTLAND and IRELAND, commencing at 5-45 P.M. England wear Red, Scotland and Ireland Yellow.

A. E. PEILE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, either afloat or ashore, willing to go up-country, and can produce good Testimonials. Address "W.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED, SHIP TO BATAVIA.

TENDERS are invited for the conveyance to BATAVIA of about 130 Tons of MERCHANDISE. For further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MUNCHERJEE DADABHOY CUPPAWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to HUCKMA RINGJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo, (Trustee of the Temple of "Adeeur Bhugwon," situated in Bombay,) the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any claim, by way of mortgage, inheritance, sale or gift, or otherwise into or against the said premises, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Solicitors for the Purchaser.

Bombay, 26th July 1873.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, with the messuage, tenement, or double built and standing thereon, situate on the northern side of the Parell or Bhendy Bazaar Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, the said stable being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and the said ground containing by admeasurement 221 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 18 and 19, and bounded on the east by the stable of Jamsetjee Burjorjee Amurya, on the west by the stable of Heerabai, widow of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Runwalla, on the north by the Dharmsala of Veera Vuggs, and on the south by a public road called Parell or Bhendy Bazaar Road.

MICROSCOPES.

BINOCULAR by Crouch.

MANOCULAR, by R. and J. Beck, Collins, and Robbins.

Prices from Rs. 55 to Rs. 300.

TELESCOPES.

In leather sling cases, by Elliott and others. Prices Rs. 15, 17-8, 40, 72-8.

STEREOSCOPES	Rs. ...
NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE, in box, with stand	16 0
EBONY QUADRANT, divided on Ivory, by Troughton and Simms, with Telescopes, in case, Nett	90 0
Ditto plain construction; without telescopes, Nett	58 8
BOX SEXTANT, by Elliott, divided on Silver with Telescope, &c., in solid leather sling case	85 0
SUN DIALS, in pocket leather case, by Elliott, divided on Silver, with vernier, and compass, 2½ inch Rs. 50; 3 inch	60 0
Ditto brass, 3½ inch	45 0

INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FINE OLD PALE COGNAC.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have the pleasures to announce the receipt of a fresh consignment of their celebrated

HEART LABELLED BRANDY.

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs 30.

OLD PALE COGNAC,

(a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate).

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 24. Credit Rs. 27.

PALE COGNAC.

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 21.

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SPECIAL NOTICE TO GOLF CLUBS.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited) have the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of large supplies of GOLF KIT, from the celebrated maker, "TOM. MORRIS," of St. Andrew's, Scotland, a name so well known amongst Golf Players as to render commendation unnecessary.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Play Clubs	each 2 12
Long, Middle, and Short Spoons.	,, 3 0
Putters	,, 2 12
Cleek and Irons	,, 4 0
Balls	per doz. 9 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF AMERICAN TOBACCO,

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF	per lb. 3 8
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW	,, 2 8
CAVENDISH	,, 1 8

NOTICE.

Purchasers of STICK TOBACCO can have the same cut up if required,

FREE OF CHARGE.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO.

HONEY DEW, VIRGINIA, SHAG.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO.

BIRD'S EYE;—CUT CAVENDISH.
SMOKING MIXTURE, LATAKIA.
IMPERIAL MIXTURE.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF MEERSCHAUM PIPES, OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PATTERNS.

J. NEUBERG.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

TABLE COVERS, OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.

TABLE LINEN, COUNTRY MADE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS OF VARIOUS SIZES.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF LITHOGRAPHIC STONES OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES,

15 by 21 inches.	19 by 25 inches.
18 by 24 ,,	22 by 28 ,,
16 by 22 ,,	21 by 32 ,,
16 by 24 ,,	20 by 30 ,,

J. NEUBERG.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE.	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, an Upper Storey UNFURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated at Cumballa Hill, containing Drawing, Dining, and four Bed-rooms with every convenience.

Also, for all information regarding Buying and Selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c, apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER for the Sattara District. Salary Rs. 500, and Travelling Allowance Rs. 5 per diem when in the D istricts. Applicants having a knowledge of Maratha would be preferred. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 1st September next.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Collector and President,
District Local Fund Committee, Sattara.

NOTICES.

G. G. O. No. 513, 15TH JULY 1873.

THE Undersigned beg leave to call the attention of their Constituents to the above [illegible], and to request the favour of their sending them the [illegible]ed Certificate for any future Remittances made through the Presidency Pay Office.

GRINDLAY, [illegible] & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, MILL OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS, &c.—We have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the undernoted place as SHIP-CHANDLERS, &c., where every kind of Goods in its branches imported direct from the best and known Manufacturers in England, can be had at very moderate prices, wholesale and retail. Up-country Orders executed with care and speed.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & Co.
8, Apollo Street.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to undertake the following on moderate terms, viz. :—

ANY WORK in connection with ACCOUNTS kept by DOUBLE or SINGLE ENTRY.

CORRESPONDENCE in ENGLISH and TWO FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

H. LEWIS.

Address—
18, Marine Street, Fort.

MISSING CHEQUE.

THE undernoted CHEQUE, drawn by the Undersigned, has gone A-MISSING in transmission through the POST. Payment thereof has been stopped, but any person giving information that will lead to the discovery of the document will be REWARDED :—

Cheque on the Bombay Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation for Rs. 20,000, No. 107, dated 22nd May last, favour of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.

ALSTONS & Co.,
Mangalore.

15th July 1873.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. John Knox Inglis, A.M. Edin.) With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss Watterby, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
JOHN PATON, }

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

ધી ગરેટ ઇસ્ટરન સ્પિનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—WANTED on account and risk of the first Contractors, Messrs. RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE and CURSEEBHOY HIRJEE and COMPANY, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of BEST WELSH or WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL to the above Company's Mills from 1st August 1873 to 5th January 1874.

A Copy of the Agreement which the Contractors will be required to enter into can be seen at the Company's Office.

The above Tenders to be lodged with the Undersigned on or before the 30th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 25th July 1873.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COLABA COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., (instead of THURSDAY, the 24th instant, as previously advertised,) to transact the following business, viz. :—

Firstly.—To confirm the following Resolution passed at the last Meeting held on the 9th July instant :—

"Whereas it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the Colaba Company (Limited under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its business and property to a New Company to be formed under the same name, but with a more extended field of business,

"It is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the Colaba Company (Limited) shall have authority to transfer or sell to a New Company, to be formed under the same name, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the said Colaba Company (Limited), in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said New Company as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the present Colaba Company (Limited), rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."

Secondly.—To pass Resolutions—

1.—That the Colaba Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

2.—That the Liquidators of the Colaba Company, Limited, when appointed, be authorized to purchase the interest of any Shareholder dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of moneys to be raised by mortgage or sale of any portion of the Company's property.—Dated this Seventeenth day of July 1873.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE COLABA COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE has been received by the Directors from 27 Shareholders, holding in the aggregate 423 Shares, that the following RESOLUTIONS will be brought forward at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING advertised to be held at the Registered Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 28th instant, viz. :—

1.—"That the following Resolution, passed at the Meeting of Shareholders on the 9th July 1873, be not confirmed, viz., 'That the additional capital, not exceeding the sum of 5 Lakhs Rupees, necessary for the erection of the Spinning and Weaving Mills, be raised by Debentures and that Rs. 10 per Share be deducted out of the future Annual Dividends until the Debentures are paid off.'"

2.—"That the cost of the Spinning Mill resolved to be erected on the Company's Land be limited to the amount of spare Funds in the hands of the Company."—Dated this Nineteenth Day of July 1873.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of LIMJEE MANECKJEE and CAWASJEE MANECKJEE of Bombay, Parse Merchants, who formerly carried on business in Bombay under the Style and Firm of MANECKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.

THE FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDENDS will be payable as undernoted at 23, Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd and THURSDAY the 24th day of July, instant, and on every following WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY in the month of July and August 1873, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all Claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees of the above Estates, viz. :—

On the separate Estate of Limjee Maneckjee at the rate of 55 per cent.

On the separate Estate of Cawasjee Maneckjee at the rate of 3 per cent.

On the Joint Estate of Maneckjee Limjee and Company at the rate of 5 per cent.

All Vouchers in the hands of Claimants must be delivered up to the Trustees on payment of the above Dividend.

A. J. MACDONALD,
H. E. CORMACK,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 21st July 1873.

NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,

"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"

By Major W. A. BAKER, R.E.

Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, or any Book-seller.

Also, "THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH," "THE TRINITY OF WORLDS," and "THE PERFECT MAN," at Eight Annas each.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS of MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market the Public are hereby Cautioned against PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume, but Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Richness and Delicacy of MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.

It should be purchased only from RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS, *Asking for the* GENUINE MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, Prepared only by Messrs. LANMAN and KEMP, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, *NEW YORK.*

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co., The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 26TH JULY 1873.

THERE is no alteration in the rates for sterling. Government Securities are firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 13/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 11¼d. to 11/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s 10¾d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d. to 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do demand..... 99½ to 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226 to 227.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...111½ to
Four & half per cent. 106½
Four per cent. 105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate-.. ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bills .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-6-6
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Francs Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

VERY little business doing. The Sir C. Napier, the only first class ship loading, is asking £2-7 6, but nearly all the cargo offering is being booked by steamers at the quotations given below.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 13s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d.
Suez Canal ... { Cotton ..... £2 7s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value P sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
32,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
40,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	810
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ..	280
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	19 7 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	196
.....	£20	19 10 7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19 6 3	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1 515
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Freee Land & Pier Co, Ld.	94
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	870,
1,000	1, 00	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,350
5 0	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
700	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,160
2,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,710
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,281
900	1,000	a	40 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,205
800	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,350
600	2,500	400	216p.c	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	775
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	6,300
200	2,000	all	200 p.c	Bombay Press Co.....	1,300
200	500	all	50 p.c	Do New.....	375
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	all	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	5,000
150	8,500	all	500*	East India Press Co.....	2,700
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Fort Press Co.....	5,400
300	1,000	all	200 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Present Press Co	710
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Hyderalie Press Co.....	2,200
200	400	350	42½ p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	717½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	800
400	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 8	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,675
150	850	all	8 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	..	..	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	45p.c	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	133
2,150	200	100	8 p.c	Malabar Company Ld...	102
1,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.. ..	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THERE has hardly been any change in the state of the market, and prices as a rule are in favour of buyers. The business doing in all kinds of Piece Goods is extremely small, and there is no chance of any improvement until after the Cocoanut holiday. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

1,200 pieces Grey Madapollams 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. at ,, 2 2 3
700 ,, Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at ,, 4 10 0
1,000 ,, White Jaconets 40 in. 20 yds. at ,, 2 4 0

COTTON.

THE market on Saturday closed very firm, with an advance of Rs. 2 per candy in prices. Sellers continue unwilling to sell at our currencies, and consequently the business doing in export is very small. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 192 to 195
Akote ..... at ,, 198 to 200
Broach, M. G ..... at ,, 202 to 205
Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 215 to 217
Dholleerah and Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 186 to 194
Sawgieed ..... at ,, 195 to 197
Compta and Viagorla ..... at ,, 184 to 184

* The following purchases have taken place on Saturday :—

75 candies Bhownuggur ..... at Rs. 193
25 ,, Jalgaum ..... at ,, 192
25 ,, Sirsagaum ..... at ,, 194½
50 ,, Wadwan ..... at ,, 199
,, Khandesh ..... at ,, 181
25 ,, Dhoolerah ..... at ,, 189

YARNS.

17,000 lbs. Water No. 30's (to arrive)...at 11 5/16 as. per lb.
5,000 lbs. ,, No. 40's ..... at 13¾ as. ,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Dido (s).....	Bellovich	Trieste, July 1.
	Woodburn	Hartnell	Liverpool, May 2.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Hampden	McDonald	Moulmain.
	Richard Wright...	Cruickshank ..	Calcutta.
	Bangalore (s)	Burne	Australia.
	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin (s), 25 cases brandy, C. A. Ross and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 6 cases glassware, Hassom Allarukhia and Co.; 3 cases rodawater fountain, and 1 case iron sign board, Haddon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 68 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewraj.
Sir Charles Napier, 300 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinsy and Co.; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Sunda (s), 42 bales cotton, Heerachund Gullaichund.

FOR LONDON.

Sunda (s), 14 bales hides, Cassombhoy Nanjee; 11 bales hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 63 pieces E. teeth, Munsook Koober.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa (s), 3 cases Cambay stones, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy; 116 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 8 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 17 chests opium, Kaidernath Buldew; 22½ chests opium, Jusraz Chetram; 11 chests opium, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib; 5 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 4 chests opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedas; 10½ chests opium, Dajsook Ramsook; 5 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 16 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 19 chests opium, Ramrook Premsook.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malwa (s), 26 chests opium, Muthooradass Joravarmull; 22½ chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 5 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 18½ chests opium, Dalsook Ramcook; 88 chests opium, Rampurtap Calooram.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 26.

Aitken, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Lane, Major, Madras Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to Australia.
Candy, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Rajkote.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 22.)

The undermentioned officers have obtain leave of absence from their stations :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E Wright, Depy Collr, in charge of Treasury, Trichinopoly, privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil leave Code.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Wallace, Actg Sub Collr and Joint Mag of Salem, for one month, under Chapter VII Section 1 of the Civil Leave Code
Asst Surg W Macrae, M D, Actg Chenl Exr, Madras, privilege leave for thirty days, from or after the 4th August next.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Bartlett, Second Asst Master Attendant, Madras, privilege leave for three months from and after the 14th Aug next.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major R F Oakes, R E, Dist Engr, Tanjore, one month's pe-parasi leave; available as his relief by Capt H R Reade, R E.
Mr E H Pringle, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, one month's privilege leave.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Honorary Asst Surg Robert Harvey to act as Chnl Exr during the absence of Asst Surg Macrae on leave or until further orders

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd William Bassett Powell to be Chaplain of Aurungabad, to join on the expiration of his privilege leave.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 10, Act III of 1872, (the Towns Improvement Act), the Govr in Council hereby appoints Mr Robert Scott Sewell, Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Godavery Dist, to be Vice-President of the Cocoanada Municipality, in the room of Mr. A F Cox, transferred to the District of North Arcot.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Capt H H Mead, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from the Godavery Dist to the charge of the Tanjore Dist, to join, on relief by Lieut R E E Brockman, R E.
Lieut R E E Brockman, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, from the Trichinopoly to the Godavery District, for the charge of the Eastern Doita Range, to join at once.
Mr A W Hunter, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, from the Cuddapah to the Trichinopoly Dist to join, with his present leave.
The above transfers will be carried out at the public expense.
W B Leggatt, U S, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Madras, is granted leave for 6 months on s c.
The services of Major C G Gunning, of the S C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Military Department.
Capt T Price, of the S C, Actg As Supt of Police, is permitted to proceed to sea and Australia on furlough, (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.
The following promotions are made :—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS

Maj James Robert Sale Hendrison having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col, from the 30th June 1873.

GENERAL LIST, CAVALRY.

Lieut Donald James Sim McLeod to be Capt by Brevet from the 26th July 1873.
The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—
Maj W M Parrot of the S C on furlough, on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 and to embark from Madras.
Capt B W Broughton of the S C, Qr-Mr 25th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868 and to embark from Bombay.
Col J Loudon, Commy-Genl, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days from the 1st Aug 1873, or date of departure.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, July 26.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Ensign W H Hodge, of the All-hahad Hide Volunteer Corps, nine months' leave to Europe on private affairs.
Mr. E B Alexander, Asst Mag and Collr, Jounpore, one month's privilege leave from the 8th June, 1873.
Mr G H M Ricketts, C B, Commr, of the Allahabad Division, one month's privilege leave, in extension of the two months' leave granted him by the Notification in this Dept, No 1235A, dated the 14th May, 1873.
Mr W E Kinsey, Asst Supt, Dehra Doon, on medical certificate, for fifteen days, with effect from the 23rd June, 1873.
Mr J H Lloyd, late Offg Junior Secy to Govt, North-Western Provinces, leave on medical certificate from 20th May to 5th July, 1873.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Major R Annesley, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Benares, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, during the absence on leave of Mr R Smith, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W P Watts, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, 1st grade, to be posted to the Furruckabad District from the d te of his being relieved by Mr W Lane, and to officiate as Mag and Collr of that district during the absence on leave of Mr Harrison, or till further orders.
Capt G F L Marshall, RE, to officiate as Private Secy to His Honour the Lt-Govr, North-Westhern Provinces, as a temporary arrangement, in addition to his duties as Personal Asst to the Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, North-Westhern Provinces, Irrigation Branch, with effect from the 9th July, 1873.

MEDICAL) DEPARTMENT.

Dr T Robinson, M B, of the 35th Regt N I, to the Civil medical charge of Jhansie, with effect from the 23rd March, 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Not fication No 2211E-G, dated 7th inst, Mr J Bennett, Ex Engr, 1st grade, received charge of the Meerut Provincial Division from Mr G H Howe on the 8th idem.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Privilge leave of absence for three months is granted, under Section 18 of the New Absentee Rules, to Lt F V Corbett, R E, Ex Engr, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, with effect from the 15th July, or subsequent date on which he may be relieved by Mr R E Forrest, Ex Engr.
With reference to Buildings and Roads Branch, Notific tion No 2415E, dated the 7th July, 1873, Mr R E Forrest, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal; during the absence on leave of Lt Corbett, R E, or until further orders.
Lt H A Yorke, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Agra Canal, is transferred from the Irrigation to the Provincial Buildings and Roads Branch.
Privilge leave of absence for one month and twenty-three days is granted, under Section 18 of the New Absentee Rules, to Major C S Thomasson, R E, Ex Engr, Anoopshuhur Branch, Ganges Canal, with effect from the 13th July, 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.
Mr J H Thornhill, Asst Engr Anoopshuhur Branch, Ganges Canal, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr during the absence of Major Thomasson.
Privilge leave of absence for two months is granted, under Section 18 of the New Absentee Rules, to Mr A R Barron, Asst Engr, Central Division, Agra Canal, with effect from the 15th Aug 1873, or from such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.
Altaf Hosein is appointed a probationary 3rd grade, Sub-Overseer from 15th April last, and posted to the Aligurh Division, Ganges Canal, vice Sub-Overseer Ali Hosein, dismissed.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail. closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 1	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 25	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee..	,, 30	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China	,, 28	...	4-30 P.M.	...	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	Aug. 1	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces Malwa, Berar, and for the following Rail Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kyetgoora, Nassick, Kunmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoswul to Jubulpore and Bhosawu to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deesan, and S. M.	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guserat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and baughy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.'S, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO.'S, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GUBBAY—July 27th, at Garden Reach, Poona, the wife of A. M. Gubbay, Esq., of a son.
MOORE—July 23rd, at Poona, the wife of Major A. T. Moore, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—July 20th, at Dondpore, Mozufferpore, the wife of G. D. Blake, Esq., of a son.
COAKER—July 23rd, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of W. H. Coaker, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
MANUK—July 22nd, at No. 14, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of G. J. M. Manuk, Esq., of a son.
TOULMIN—July 21st, at Darjeeling, the wife of W. N. Toulmin, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—July 21st, at Calcutta, Josepha, wife of the late James Atkinson, late bailiff of the Small Causes Court, aged 75 years.
PEDDIE—July 23rd, Mr David Keer Peddie, for many years assistant to the Calcutta Municipality, at the age of 73 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1873.

IT is pretty well known throughout the Presidency that the Government Resolution on the irregularities in the accounts of the Poona police was issued to the departments immediately interested on the 9th instant, and surprise is generally expressed at the Resolution being withheld from the public. We certainly expected that the Resolution on such an important public matter would be published with the least possible delay, and knowing that it was issued twenty days ago, we were for some time in daily expectation of having a copy of it sent to us by Government. Soon after the Resolution was sent out we heard in several quarters a rumour that Government did not intend to make it public; but believing that the Government could not fail to see that such a decision would give colour to a belief that they wished to screen their own officers, we could not give credence to the rumour. Now, however, we have heard, and our information is from a good source, that Government do not intend to place the Resolution at the disposal of the press, *unless the officers whose conduct is censured desire this to be done!* It is scarcely to be expected that these officers will request that the Resolution be published, and we ourselves think from what we know of the Resolution that it is very unlikely that they will do so. It is impossible to keep the contents of such a Resolution entirely secret, in fact they are known to many throughout the Presidency already, and there is much talk on the subject, not only Bombay and Poona, but even in distant outstations. To say nothing of the right of the public to expect that such a Resolution would be published, it is scarcely necessary, we should think, to point out that without the specific facts before people, conversation on the subject is likely to exaggerate matters, so that even for the sake of the officers themselves, it might be well that the Resolution should be made free to the perusal of all. Then again, Government itself must see how probable it is that a refusal on its part to publish the Resolution would give rise to reflections on its character for fair play. This, at all events, should be an important consideration with the Government; and on all accounts, therefore, in the interests of the public, for the sake of their own officers, and to preserve their own reputation, we desire to press upon the Government of Bombay the advisability of no longer withholding from publication Government Resolution No. 3692, dated the 9th inst.

THE Municipal electors have tasted the sweets of the franchise and returned their thirty-two members to the Corporation. Bombay is certainly neither great nor strong in electioneering. From what we were able to see of the progress of the elections on Saturday last it is plain that the fun and excitement were confined to a small body of progressionists. A very fractional portion only of the native electors took any active part in the business, and these were mostly English speaking natives. Public excitement in any sense was wholly wanting. A squad of electors might be seen moving mechanically forward to the polling booth under the leadership of an interested whipper-in. Up to the last moment of filling up and delivering the election returns a great deal of explanation was found to be necessary to enable the possessors of a vote to understand the meaning of the newly acquired privilege. And now that the elections are over the general body of electors are scarcely prepared to realize the advantages which are to follow. This indeed is what our readers would like to know all about, but we are not quite prepared to explain. The almost utter indifference which the European community has shown to the new form of civic government creates an element of doubt about the success of the elections. There are only three European names in the list of returned members, and we regard this proportion as much too small for the interests of the city. The Bench of Justices and Government will probably see to it that the new Corporation shall not consist chiefly of unpractical men, for it must not be forgotten that the most essential part of the Corporation, namely, the Town Council, has to be formed out of the Corporation itself. It might do very well to have an ornamental Corporation, but if the Act is not to fall to pieces the Town Council must consist of the very best men. The Council it will be remembered is to be formed with the view of aiding more than ruling the Municipal executive, and we are entitled to look forward to a Council composed of men of practical good sense who not only are well acquainted with the condition of the city, but who are able and willing to give up a fair portion of their time to the work with which they will surely be provided. Already we find Europeans of the highest qualifications declining to enter the Corporation, and finding sufficient reason for declining to serve the city under the new Act. If this feeling should spread it will certainly be the worse for the city, for everybody who is at all conversant with the municipal affairs of Bombay will confess that while the Native Justices have proved their fitness to investigate accounts and look after the financial affairs of the city, the European Justices have borne the burden and heat of the day in all measures of progress. It is one thing to endeavour to apportion the number of European and native members of the Corporation according to the proportion contributed by the two classes to the municipal fund, and quite another thing to arrange these classes according to their respective capacity for local government. If the Europeans are lukewarm or indifferent to municipal affairs, though it is not likely that they will go into opposition, it will be bad enough if the new Corporation should come to be regarded as a public body out of whose proceedings mirth may be extracted. The business of carrying out the provisions of the new Municipal Act will be found to be a serious business, especially when regard is had to its stringent financial and obstructive clauses, and to what a facetious writer in the *Times of India* calls "Mr. Pedder's Blue Book." We can very easily understand that there are men going into the Corporation who are prepared to look to the Town Council to do the whole business [illegible] to be done by the Act, but such men should be cautioned that they will be expected to [illegible] a great deal more of municipal affairs than the electors who returned them. Now it happens that there are some men in Bombay whose knowledge of what is being done by the Municipality in its administrative capacity is exceedingly keen, and these men are not only not in the Corporation but they have not so much as been thought about in the election of members. Such men may be expected to show up the failings and shortcomings of those whose chief business will be to talk and "make fight" at the meetings of the Corporation. It will not in future be reasonable for any member of the Corporation to take exception to the freest criticism of his public acts; this criticism forms a part of the franchise, and it is not more difficult to criticise a dummy than an excessive talking member. The new Corporation will be anxiously watched by the electors for some time until the members are thoroughly guaged. There is so much business of the highest importance to come forward at the first meetings of the Corporation that there will be plenty of room for all the members to show both their colours and their capacity, and if the Corporation should descend into idle talk and general impracticability, the fate of the franchise will be sealed. We think it our duty to throw out these hints at the present moment so that the newly elected members may realize the public position they are called upon to occupy. If our remarks should warn away any triflers, or discourage those whose chief aim in entering the Corporation is to see themselves dubbed M Cs, our object will have been gained. We are in duty bound to bow to the will of the people—the four thousand electors—at whose pleasure certain members have been elected to the Corporation, and it is not our present purpose to discuss the merits of the new members for the work which they have taken in hand. Not only is the franchise in Bombay in the keeping of the elected members but also an extension of the principle to various parts of India. The power which Government have just conceded to the rate-payers of Bombay of electing their own representatives is quite unlike the power which has been granted to some mofussil municipalities; the difference is as great as that between an old tin kettle and a new steam boiler, and it behoves the newly elected members to show that they understand and appreciate what has been conceded.

It is premature to say more at present about the probable success or failure of the working of the new Municipal Act. Whether for good or ill, the rate-payers have made their elections. It remains to be seen whether all those who have secured the greatest number of votes are prepared to enter upon the duties. The lists which we publish to-day will sufficiently show how sadly the electors have stood in need of instruction in the important matter of organization amongst themselves in the different wards. The most noticeable feature in the elections is that there has been very little *election* at all, and that begging votes from house to house found a good deal of favour in some quarters. There was the usual spirited feeling displayed by the two semi-political parties into which Bombay native society has been divided. We may take this opportunity of asking how long this class warfare is to continue?

A MYSTERIOUS telegram was sent by Reuter the other day, that the Orenburg and Apgyschlak detachments of the Russian expedition would remain at Khiva as an army of occupation till the first conditions of the peace was fulfilled, a telegram regarding which speculation was so unprofitable that, though knowing that there was to be for some time an army of occupation, we could only look forward with patience to an explanation. That explanation has now come, and shows us that Russia intends to retain its hold on Khiva for at least seven years, at the expiration of which long term it is impossible to know what may have happened. The conditions of peace, we are told, are the payment by Khiva of an indemnity of two million roubles to Russia within seven years, Russia meantime occupying Kungrad and Schuralian as a guarantee of Khiva's carrying out the engagement; and the abolition of capital punishment. Even then, the Khan will lose nearly half of the fertile portion of his dominions, as the Russians have handed over the Khivan territory on the right bank of the Oxus to the Emir of Bhokara in consideration of the assistance rendered by him to General Kaufmann. The Khan will then, it seems, have independence in the remainder of his territory, so far as that will be possible with an army of occupation in the vicinity of his capital.

We cannot blame the Russians for these terms, which are reasonable enough; but what a commentary is this telegram on the value of the "understandings" of which our Foreign Office has become so enamoured! There was an "understanding" with Prince Gortschakoff that the Russian forces would be withdrawn from Khiva as soon as they had delivered the captives, an understanding at which most people free from the influence of the Foreign Office smiled incredulously at the time. It was not long before it was seen how well justified was their incredulity; but now that the terms we have mentioned above have been announced, how universal, at least in Europe, must be the laugh at Earl Granville's simplicity. Nothing, we suppose, will ruffle his Lordship's bland simper, but what of the feelings of Englishmen who compare the vigorous foreign policy of the past, of which they are proud, with this era of weakness and "understandings." It was only this month that "Russia reassured England that "she did not intend to permanently occupy "Khiva," at which we suppose our Foreign Minister would experience great satisfaction, looking upon the assurance as a promise to carry out the original "understanding:" surely he must now have felt some chagrin at the clever use of the word "permanently" in the assurance. The fact is, we have the mortification of knowing that in every respect throughout the communications concerning this Khiva affair, we have been completely "done" by the superior astuteness of the Russian statesman and the despicable weakness of our own, and the mortification also of knowing that our foreign policy, if it can be called a policy, will be more than ever a standing joke on the Continent.

The disposition made by Russia can scarcely be complained of; she had the Khivan territory completely at her disposal, and knew that though she had decreed its annexation, she would probably have little difficulty in persuading Earl Granville that that was the only step she could well take with such an uncivilized lot as the Khivans. But she retains her hold on the conquered territory by a much more plausible disposition. The assistance rendered to General Ka

ELECTION DAY IN BOMBAY.

THE first election day that Bombay has ever had passed off on Saturday, and the quietness which prevailed among the new-born electors was remarkable. It had been anticipated that the novelty of a ceremony which in England is generally the signal for excitement and a deal of bad feeling would cause the municipal authorities here a great deal of trouble; but such an anticipation has been wholly unverified, for seldom has a community vested itself with a new civic ornament with less ostentation than our Hindoo, Mussulman, and Parsee ratepayers did upon this occasion. There was nothing in the public streets to tell any one that a great public work was progressing: no "sandwich-men" carrying boards inviting votes for Jones, Brown, or Robinson; no cabs plying about with excited canvassers endeavouring to bring some dilatory voter to the poll in time to vote for Smith; no crowds, no rows, no little vulgar boys enjoying the sport and venturing their opinion to grey-headed voters that Smith "is the cove to vote for." Stepping into the Municipal office, where the votes for the Fort Ward were being recorded, all that could be seen were groups of natives standing about the room chatting of the chances of certain candidates; Mr. Hutchinson, the polling officer, receiving, scanning, and filing papers which were being handed to him by voters; and a number of native rate-payers standing before a table whereon lay the blank voting schedules and asking people who to them appeared to be "knowing ones" what they were to do, how they were to do it, and why and wherefore they should do it; also were to be seen the learned in the matter expounding to the inquirers, partly in English and partly in the vernacular, the necessary forms of procedure, and discanting on the importance of that branch of the great system of Civil Rights in the British Constitution to which those blank schedules would admit them if they filled them properly and duly presented them to the Sahib sitting at the table—that is, Mr. Hutchinson, of course. Much the same sort of scene was to be witnessed in the Crawford Markets' polling office, presided over by Mr. Brunton; the Mazagon office, where Mr. Barrow ruled; and, in fact, in all the other polling offices which were distributed over the town. The officers had a very busy time of it—not from disturbances or anything of that kind, but simply because of the difficulties which one might expect from an experiment of this description. A number of natives did not know whether to fill in their names in the line for the person to be voted for or in the space reserved for the name of the voter; others came forward to vote who had no right to do so, not having bought the privilege by paying fifty rupees worth of rates; others wished to vote because their father, their cousin, or their uncle had paid at some time or another the qualifying amount of rates; others claimed the right to vote, although their names were not inserted in the list published some time ago by Mr. Pedder. Not a few came to the polling officer's desk without knowing who they intended to vote for, and when they were asked they settled the difficulty by putting down their names as voting for themselves! Perhaps this shows the necessity of Government, who have the power to frame the rules by which the voting shall be conducted, introducing a system similar to that which prevails at home by which meetings are held before the voting day and certain persons agreed upon as candidates, whose names must be published before a certain date. This does not hinder any man from nominating whom he pleases, whilst it saves endless confusion to the polling officers on the election day. To return to Bombay. All the polling officers agree that there was much less excitement than they expected, but it is considered that this result was due to the total ignorance of many of the rate-payers with respect to their new electoral privilege, a proof of which was that in a number of the wards not a tithe of the total number of qualified rate-payers came forward to vote. When there are more voters there may be more excitement, and it is probable that future municipal election days will not pass away so quietly as this first one did. It was fortunate for the polling officers that in the different polling offices there were always one or two well informed native gentlemen ready to give such explanations about the new "tamasha" as inquiring rate-payers asked for. Much of that information must have been condensed in this chief fact—that every person who shall, prior to the date of the Government notification, have paid Rs. 50 or more for house rate and police and lighting-rates for 1872 shall be qualified to be members of the Corporation, and likewise to vote at the election of any such member.

For the purpose of the election of the members of the Corporation by the rate-payers the city was divided into ten wards, representing a total population of 621,452 persons; each ward being entitled to return the number of members assigned to it. The ten wards were entitled to return in all thirty-two members as follow:—

Ward No. 1, including the Fort, Colaba, and the Esplanade, with a population of 59,160 persons, five members.

Ward No. 2, including the Market, Mandvee, and Chuckla, with a population of 115,046 persons, six members.

Ward No. 3, including Dhobie Talao, Funuswaddy and Bhooleshwur, including a population of 94,704 persons, four members.

Ward No. 4, including Oomercarry and Dongree, with a population of 75,429 persons, three members.

Ward No. 5, including Khara Talao, Coomarwarra, Camateepoora, and Byculla, with a population of 126,260 persons, four members.

Ward No. 6, including Khetwady, Girgaum, and Chaupatty, with a population of 53,582 persons, three members.

Ward No. 7, including Walkeshwur and Mahaluxmee, with a population of 12,058 persons, three members.

Ward No. 8, including Mazagon and Tarwaree, with a population of 31,056 persons, two members.

Ward No. 9, including Sewree, Parell, and Sion, with a population of 29,805 persons, one member.

Ward No. 10, including Mahim and Worlee, with a population of 24,352 persons, one member.

The elections commenced at 9 A.M. and lasted till 6 P.M. precisely. The work was distributed among six polling officers at six different places, each place representing one or more wards for which votes were to be received. The results obtained under each polling officer may be approximately stated as follows:—

I.—MR. HUTCHINSON: MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. WARDS NOS. 1 AND 7.

Ward No. 1—Fort.

Mr Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandey	40*
Mr S S Bengali	28*
Mr D S Kemp	22*
Mr Varjevundas Madhowdas	19*
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	1
Mr A J Macdonald	4*
Mr K R Cama	1
Mr J Macfarlane	2
The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes	1
Mr Javerilal Oomiashunker	1
Mr Jehangeer Merwanjee, Pleader	3
Dr Narayen Dajee	1
Mr Hormusjee Dadiboy, Pleader	1
Mr Merwanjee Framjee Panday	2
Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee	1
Mr Jamsetjee Pallonjee	1
Mr Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	3
Mr Nowrojee Byramjee	1
Total	132

Ward No. 7—Malabar Hill

Mr John Macfarlane	13*
Mr Ragoonath Narayen	33*
Mr Jessabhoy Framjee	1
Mr K R Cama	3
Mr Vensyekrao J Sunkersett	7*
Total	57

II.—MR. BRUNTON: ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET. WARDS NOS. 2 AND 4.

Ward No. 2—Market, Mandree and Chuckla.

Mr Vundravundas Purshotumdas	45*
Mr Dinanath Raghoonath Khotay	21*
Mr Cammoo Sullamon	18*
Mr Tricumjee Veljee	15*
Mr Fazoola Cassumbhoy	9*
Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick	5*
Mr Bomonjee Pestonjee	2
Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee	1
Mr Nowrojee Byramjee Commissariat	1
Mr Nagerdas Sobagdas	1
Dr Blaney	1
Mr Rustomjee Merwanjee	1
Mr Bhugwandas Purshotumdas	1
Dr P Gomes	1
Mr Janardhun Gopal	1
Mr Badroodin Tyebjee	1
Total	124

A large number of objections were taken in this Ward.

Ward No. 4—Oomercarry and Dongree.

Hon Mungaldas Nathoobhoy	23*
Mr Tricumjee Veljee	6*
Mr Cammoo Sullamon	2*
Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee	1
Mr Vundravun Purshotumdas	1
Mr Mooktajee Apajee	1
Mr Dinanath Rugoonath Khotay	1
Mr Chabildass Lallcobhoy	1
Total	36

III.—MR. FELLOWS: GIRGAUM POLICE COURT. WARDS NOS. 3, 5, AND 6.

Ward No 3.—Dhobeetalao, Funuswadee, and Bhooleshwur.

Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee	39*
Mr Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook	25*
Dr Shantaram Withul	12*
Mr Bhugwandas Purshotumdas	3*
Mr Dhirajlall Mathooradas	2
Mr Tapidas Varujdas	2
Dr P M Gomes	2
Mr Cumnoo Sullamon	2
Mr Chabildas Lallcobhoy	2
The Hon Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy	2
Mr Hajee Kesa Funla	2
Rao Saheb V N Mandlick	2
Dr Thomas Blaney	2
Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee	1
Mr Bhasker Balkrishna Barodekur	1
Dr Moreshwar Janardhun Josey	1
Rao Nana Moroba	1
Mr Dadoba Pandoorung	1
Mr Varjevundas Madhowdas	1
Mr Kahandas Munchuram	1
Mr Camroodeen Tyabjee	1
Mr Venayek Ramchundra Laxmonjee	1
Mr Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee	1
Mr Shreecrustna Wasoodevjee	1
Total	108

Ward No. 5—Khara Talao, Coomarwada, Camateepora, and Byculla.

Mr Govind Balkrishna	23*
Rao Saheb V N Mandlick	15*
Mr Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff	11*
Mr Chabildas Lallcobhoy	5*
Mr Cursetjee Ruttonjee Kolah	2
Dr Thoma Blaney	1
Mr Nowrojee Furdoonjee	1
Mr Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapudia	1
Mr Bomanjee Cursetjee Ashburner	1
Mr Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook	1
Total	61

In this Ward 13 votes were objected to. They will be decided on to-day by the Municipal Commissioner. They stand as follow:—

Rao Saheb V N Mandlick	6
Mr Govind Balkrishna	4
Mr Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff	2
Mr Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapudia	1
Total	13

Ward No. 6—Khetwady, Girgaum, and Chowpatty.

Mr Venayek Ramchunder Ajinkya	28*
Mr Janardhun Gopal, Solicitor	19*
Rao Saheb V N Mundlick	5*
Mr Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapudia	2
Mr B M Wagle	1
Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee	1
Mr Dadoba Pandoorung	1
Mr Cumroodeen Tyabjee	1
Rao Nana Moroba	1
Mr Bomanjee Cursetjee Ashburner	1
The Hon Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy	1
Dr Manockjee Adurjee	1
Total	62

IV.—MR. BARROW: MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE. WARD NO. 8

There were about one hundred persons entitled to vote in this Ward, of whom only about one-fourth presented themselves at the polling office. The majority of the voters were Parsees and Portuguese, and out of nine Europeans only one voted, while not a single Mahomedan or Hindoo (out of twenty who were entitled to vote) voted at all. There was no rush at the office, though people kept coming in steadily all day long. The work was gone through quietly, with the following result:—

Mr Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee	10*
Mr Rustomjee Merwanjee Narielwala	6*
Dr Blaney	3
Mr Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody	3
Mr L M Valladares	1
Mr Homejee Cursetjee Dady	1
Total	24

V.—MR. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE: PARELL POLICE STATION. WARD NO. 9.

The business of election was done in this Ward more quietly than in any of the others. Out of about seventy voters, only about one-fourth voted. The majority were Parsees and Hindoos. If we are rightly informed, there were only two candidates, one whom had a preponderating majority. The result of the poll was nearly as follows:—

Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	14*
Mr Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody	2
Total	16

VI.—MR. SUCCARAM NARAYEN: MAHIM CUSTOM HOUSE. WARD NO. 10.

There were very few voters present at the Mahim Ward, and they were all for the election of Dr. Blaney.* The Padri Saheb seemed to take a great interest in the election of some fit person, who, he thought, was Dr. Blaney. The demand of the voters for the improvement of Mahim was for lighting it with gas, and through Dr. Blaney they hoped that their object would be carried out. There were about twenty-four persons entitled to vote, but only one-half of them were present at the polling office. The majority of those present were Portuguese.

* The asterisk signifies members elected.

THE BROKEN VITTOBA.

THE news that on Sunday last (the 20th) a *gosavee* or religious mendicant had broken the celebrated idol of Vittoba at Punderpoor has created a degree of consternation among the Hindoo population such as it is difficult or perhaps impossible for Europeans to understand. According to the Hindoo religion, an idol which has received any mutilation is dead and cannot be again worshipped. Should such an accident befall any common god, it would matter no more than the cost of making or buying another in his place. But the Vittoba of Punderpoor cannot be replaced. Only Benares, Dwarka, Nassick, and one or two other places can boast gods of equal or approaching sanctity. So that the destruction of Vittoba is to the Hindoos of Western India a calamity like what the burning of the Temple was to the Jews. Most Englishmen in this country have heard of the veneration with which this idol is regarded. Thousands from every quarter of Maharashtra perform toilsome pilgrimages to the fair at Punderpoor, undeterred by the cholera which appears at every gathering, sweeping off numbers of the pilgrims. The people present at the last fair which took place only a few weeks ago, were estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand. Every man of these multitudes brings his offering, so that the annual revenue of the temple is enormous. Besides supporting a host of priests in luxury, it affords a balance which is laid out in the most costly jewels for the god, and in decorating the shrine with gold in a manner which dazzles the eye the first time it is beheld. Vows the most extravagant are made to Vittoba for prayers answered or blessings expected; no sacrifice of wealth, of comfort, or of life being considered too great to buy the god's favour. Besides the crowds who throng at the regular fairs in July and October, there is a large daily attendance at the shrine of those who have the happy fortune to live in the vicinity of Punderpoor, and can render to the mighty Vittoba the daily worship which is paid to lesser gods by people whose homes are at an impracticable distance. Vittoba receives his worshippers one at a time, and is dressed up by the attendant priests with a splendour proportionate to the amount of the offering expected from each different devotee. One man who visited Punderpoor last November with an offering of twenty-five rupees, told us he was received in a dress and jewels worth Rs. 50,000. It is said that the god possesses ornaments valuing twenty lakhs of rupees, and would appear with them all on at once, were a worshipper to come bringing a fitting offering. Some of his diamonds and pearls are described as of extraordinary size and purity. The rivalry is great among the worshippers to be honoured by a sight of the finest jewels, and induces many a gift beyond what the donor can afford. But no privation is complained of which has to be endured to propitiate Vittoba of Punderpoor.

This celebrated idol is supposed not to be the work of men's hands. Its appearance at Punderpoor is thus explained. The god Vittoba had formerly his seat at Dwarka, where he used to be principally worshipped, though with none of the influence he now exercises. There lived at this time, at Punderpoor, a youth named Poondleek, who, though only twelve or fifteen years of age, was a great saint and a fervent and unceasing worshipper of the gods. His piety attracted the love of Vittoba, who paid him a visit in person from Dwarka. The boy was in attendance on his father, when the god appeared in human form, unseen to any but Poondleek. He at once recognized the favour done him, and entreated Vittoba to remain on that hallowed spot for ever. The god graciously consented, and was instantly transformed into the black idol which ever since has stood there. A temple was built round him, and he acquired a wide reputation.

Another remarkable story is told about this god, which, being dated no farther back than five hundred years, is implicitly believed as authentic history. There was one Damajee Punt, a revenue collector in the employment of a Mahomedan Nawab, and a devout worshipper of Vittoba. This man religiously spent the money which should have gone to his master's coffers in offerings to the god and in deeds of charity. When the deficiency had amounted to many thousands of rupees, his conduct came to the Nawab's notice, and the latter sent a body of police with orders to bring the delinquent before him. On being apprehended, Damajee Punt begged to be allowed to make a last visit to his favourite shrine, and permission was given. Meanwhile Vittoba, knowing the danger which threatened his beloved saint for his faithful service to himself, resolved to rescue him. He assumed the form of a Mahar (a class of outcastes) and, under the name of Vittiamar, proceeded to the city and palace of the Nawab. The guards at the palace door rose up to stop the meanly-dressed intruder, but a sudden awe seized them and the god entered the Nawab's presence unhindered. "Who are you?" demanded the prince. "I am Vittiamar the Mahar," replied the god. "And what do you want here?" "I have come to pay off the amount due to you by Damajee Punt." "Ha! indeed! Have you the money with you?" "I have." Saying which, the god took out a bag of rupees and told the Nawab to help himself. The latter began to count out the money, but the bag was inexhaustible, and he did not stop till a large room in his palace was piled up to the roof with the glittering coin. Then the owner of the bag suddenly vanished. While all this was taking place, Damajee Punt paid his homage to the idol at Punderpoor, and returned to the Nawab's police, who proceeded to take him a prisoner to the capital. But when the Nawab heard that his late defaulting *karkoon* was coming to him, he put on his finest robes and went out with horses and palanquins to meet him. When he saw him, he embraced him and asked to know what was bringing him to the palace. "I come," said Damajee, to "account to you for the money which has passed through my hands." "But that has all been paid up." "How? When?" "Why, did not you send Vittiamar the Mahar, with a bag of rupees to pay me?" The *karkoon* knew nothing of the affair, and asked to be told what had happened. On hearing the Nawab's story, Damajee Punt perceived that Vittoba had miraculously relieved him, and his gratitude and devotion increased tenfold. But the Nawab became all anxiety to know who his wealthy visitor had been, and ordered that the whole country should be searched for the Mahar Vittiamar. The search of course was fruitless. At length Damajee Punt revealed the secret. "It was the god Vittoba," he said, "whose worshipper I am, that thus interfered in my behalf and in the form of a low Mahar paid you the money for which I was accountable." The Nawab on hearing this took his journey to Punderpoor and entreated to be allowed to see the great god. But the priests declared it was impossible that a Mahomedan could enter the holy shrine. The Nawab then appealed to Damajee Punt, who fervently prayed that Vittoba would grant him this one favour more and show himself to his master. Such was the god's regard for his faithful follower that he consented, and the Nawab was admitted into the shrine. There he saw, not the black stone, but the incarnate Vittoba himself. His decision was at once taken: he resigned his kingdom, and from that day continued a humble worshipper of the Hindoo god.

This and other stories of the same kind work upon the imagination of the Hindoos, and every pilgrim hopes, by exceeding devotion to the idol, to become the recipient of some personal favour from Vittoba. That a Hindoo devotee should have deliberately broken the image, will always stand the most inexplicable of wonders. The only reason that can be conjectured is that he had prayed and mortified himself till his patience was exhausted, without receiving an answer from the god. But this is no explanation of his conduct, for though the heathen do punish their gods when their prayers have been in vain, that any Hindoo born would take that liberty with Vittoba of Punderpoor was about the last of conceivable impossibilities.

Although more than a week has passed since the idol was broken, no reliable information has reached the Hindoos of Bombay of the exact nature and extent of the injury. It is likely that a letter from the Brahmuns of Punderpoor has by this time told some of the leading Brahmuns in Poona precisely what has happened, but natives are in general slow to write, and the vernacular press is an imperfect means of communication; so, in all probability, it will be the Collector's official report, published some weeks hence in the English newspapers, that will first make known to the anxious Hindoo population of Western India what certainly more concerns them than would a foreign invasion of the country. But it is known that Vittoba is broken and dead, and his priests have given out that the great god may perhaps be induced, by prayers and fasts, to signify his gracious consent to retake possession of the mutilated idol. So already thousands of religious Hindoos are seeking, by extravagant vows and severe mortifications, to persuade Vittoba not to depart from Punderpoor; and the aid of the press will doubtless be sought, to spread the news of the disaster wherever there are Hindoos to pray, fast, and make offerings. The fall of the Punderpoor shrine, and the stoppage of the pilgrimages, would be one of the greatest blessings that could befall the country, as the fairs are owing to the disturbances that take place, and the cholera that appears among the congregated multitude, a source of annual expense and harassment to the authorities, not only at Punderpoor but all over the presidency; for many virulent outbreaks of the epidemic are traced every year to the return home of the pilgrims with the fatal disease among them. Before and after each fair at Punderpoor, sanitary precautions are taken along all the principal routes, at great trouble and expense. But the deluded Hindoos, who never appreciated this action of the British Government, are now fearful lest the angry god should plague the country, and are also warning the authorities of the certain falling off of the revenue from the cessation of the tax of four annas a head levied on every pilgrim to the temple. Those who understand the crafty priesthood, hundreds of whom are living on the fat of the land by means of the offerings of Vittoba's worshippers, can foretell that they will never allow the shrine to be deserted. The holiest man of them will one of these days be favoured with a vision or dream, in which Vittoba will intimate his pleasure to hear the prayers of his servants and continue at Punderpoor. In this case, the popular veneration of the idol will become greater than ever, and yet larger numbers will repair to Punderpoor to worship the god who was wounded to death and whose deadly wound was healed. This happy result seems to be regarded as a foregone conclusion by the Hindoos, who entertain no doubt that Vittoba has already made up his mind in anticipation of the prayers and vows of his followers. The damage done to the idol has been repaired by a stone mason, many of the most ardent devotees on the spot tasting neither food nor water till the god was made whole. So that everything is ready for Vittoba to take possession again. The police saved the impious *gosavee* from the fury of the people, and he now awaits his trial under some mild section of the penal code about "voluntarily committing injury to property."

Punderpoor is a small town of about 20,000 inhabitants, situated in the Sattara collectorate, and distant 112 miles from Poona.

THERE was once a clergyman of our acquaintance, who after a two years' charge of an Irish parish was promoted to a better one, but before leaving his old congregation gave them the benefit of his experience of his labours amongst them in a farewell sermon. "When I came to this parish two years ago," said he with much pathos and emphasis, "I found you liars, drunkards, murderers, and vagabonds—and now—" (there was a pause and every eye was riveted upon the preacher)—"I leave you—as I found you."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

VULTURES AND THE DISSEMINATION OF HUMAN FRAGMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in the *Times of India* of the 22nd and 23rd instant hints that it is impossible for vultures to drop bits of human bodies about the neighbourhood; it also says that "Adul's" statement must be false. "No case of the kind was ever witnessed, and it is impossible that it could occur."

Perhaps this may be so now, but between twenty and thirty years ago I was calling on R. W., Esq., on Malabar Hill in Bombay, and on their road in front of the house I saw a woman's hand taken off at the wrist; the nails were on, but the flesh off it. I asked the lady of the house regarding this, she replied it must have been dropt by the vultures from the Parsees' towers, and I believe she said it was not a very uncommon practice of theirs. I remember the scent about these sometimes was not agreeable.

C. O.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Zoroastrian" is wrong in saying that the vulture hardly ever gets a morsel of dead body. I can support "Adul's" assertion, and so far as I myself am concerned can show that these ravenous creatures do sometimes really terrify people, with the disjointed fragments of human bodies. I possess a number of human bones dropped near my house, and should "Zoroastrian" condescend to give me his address, I shall have no objection to part with them.

FIDO.

Upper Girgum, 26th July.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, 25TH JULY.

THE rain has been falling rather heavily during the last day or two, which is a great thing for the genial ryot. It put a stop to the Poona and Kirkee cricket match yesterday, however, which is a most important affair. The river has risen slightly, but not enough to make rowing hard work. The channel between the Islands, (through the Island some heedless people say,) is always rather trying, but is not much more difficult than usual. One of the barges *eenit ad dolorem*, "came to grief," the other evening trying to get through the bridge. There was no upset, but rowlocks and rudder were damaged.

I really don't understand why people will go up by that way, when there is nothing to be enjoyed but smells, which they can get anywhere, without the least trouble.

Our Saturday sports are generally pretty good, and the Saturday before last there was some remarkably good jumping. Sergeant Ryan jumped 20 ft. 4 inches long jump. There was no long jumping among the members of the Gymkhana, as there is one gentleman against whom no one has a chance. His height, I have been told, is 9 ft. 2 inches, so that he has only to turn head over heels and you have 18 ft. 4 inches at once; This is monstrous! His high jump was 10 ft. 8, and he didn't exert himself. He is a relation of a Chinese Giant. There is tilting at the ring every alternate Saturday, and last time one of the Aga's party, Noured-din somebody, carried off seven rings. He rode a fine horse, and went fast, making most successful dabs at the ring as he passed. His tent-pegging was inferior! You shall have a full resumé of to-morrow's sports, if they come off, rain permitting.

SIMLA, 22ND JULY.

THE monotony of life at Simla has been considerably enlivened by the report which has been rapidly gaining ground that Major-General Norman was about to take an action against the local paper for a letter which appeared in its columns some time ago, reflecting in unreservedly severe terms on that gentleman's connection with the Indian army. The rumour, I believe, first obtained vent in a telegram from Simla published by the *Indian Daily News*, which, however, was subsequently, in part, denied by a telegram in the *Pioneer*. This morning I heard, casually, that there is no real foundation for the report in regard to General Norman, but I have also heard that the subject has been brought forward in a meeting of the Executive Council, and the question as to the Government taking the matter into its own hands fully discussed. The result is only known to the select few, and I give the statement as it was made to me for what it is worth. There is undoubtedly, however, some truth in the rumour as regards the action against the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which will, in time, be made known. The general belief on the matter, however, seems to be that Major-General Norman has been most malevolently assailed, and those who know him deeply feel the injustice of the attack that has been made upon him.

I have also been informed that the *Civil and Military Gazette* has been requested, but refused, to give up the name of its correspondent who, according to those who seem best able to judge, but who are, no doubt, far enough from the truth, is already known *from his style of writing*. Our local gazette is indeed rather reckless, and seems to lack discretion in the selection of its contributions. Not long since it put forward an apology for a production which appeared in its columns (the emanation I was told of one of the highest Civil Servants now at Simla) which contained reflections as to the courtesy of one or two of our high officials, reflections which the "apologia" in question declared were quite unwarranted.

The weather (without some mention of which it seems a letter would be incomplete) is puzzling a great many who pretend to much experience on the subject. The rains have set in unusually mild, and although we have constant downpours, the atmosphere still remains oppressively warm, thereby giving rise to many wild and impracticable suggestions. It is even asserted in all sober earnestness that the weather becomes warmer with the advent of each year, which not unnaturally gives colour to another wild proposition that the destruction of the world is next to be accomplished by fire! This, however, is a subject which, as I have not studied, "Major Baker," I would not venture to discuss. There is however one alarming circumstance in regard to the weather, and that is, that a general apprehension appears to prevail in many quarters in regard to the prospects of anything like a good harvest this season. I do not refer to late accounts received, but some ten or twelve days back reports were very unfavourable, and tended to create disquietude in many minds. Of all things, the anticipation of famine, with its attendant horrors, is the most alarming.

Another of "Miss Minnie's" performances takes place at the Assembly Rooms to-night. She seems to be an especial favourite with the Simla amateur corps dramatique, who do all they can to forward her interests. The "London Star Company," with which Miss Minnie is identified (and which appears to be considerably reduced from what it was at Bombay), would, I believe, have been by itself a poor speculation at Simla, for more wretched representations than those produced by the company could scarcely be imagined. A ball at Benmore, given by the Simla Assemblies Committee, is also expected to come off on Friday next, and other amusements of a similar nature are in preparation.

The highly popular and aristocratic game of "Badminton" has received a severe check by the rains, and it is only rarely we see the votaries of the tournament following the bent of their desires in waterproof clothing. These, however, are those who, in all probability are ranked under the heading "Engaged," which I am not aware has anything whatever to do with the fact of there being two or three marriages in high life on the carpet this month.

The fact that there is to be a Legislative Council in Simla on Thursday next took a good many by surprise. Our legislators rested so long on their oars that the impression that they would wait till their return to Calcutta to resume their duties, was rapidly gaining ground; and it was also strengthened by the recollection of a certain debate which took place during the last "holding of Parliament" at Calcutta, in which the late Mr. Campbell (now Sir George) criticised severely the action of the Legislature in passing important measures far away from the seat of Government, and in the absence of a majority of the Council. The list of business, however, which is to be brought forward at the next meeting of the Council is necessarily large, including in all, I believe, twelve motions. Major-General Norman, I notice, is to introduce a bill to "provide for the security and application of the effects of officers and soldiers becoming insane on service, but not removed, put on half-pay, or discharged," which, if I recollect rightly, may be called his "maiden measure."

There appears to be no lack of wild suggestions on the part of newspapers and newspaper correspondents as to the probable locality of the next Camp of Exercise, and the places which His Excellency the Viceroy intends to visit on his autumnal tour. I believe I can assure you that there is nothing decided in either case, or if there is, it is not yet generally known; nor will anything be finally decided or published probably for the next month to come. It was confidently stated on good authority, some time ago, that the Maharaja of Jeypore intended to visit Simla, but it is said he has since changed his determination on account of illness or from some other unknown cause.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 27.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THE Committee resumed its sitting to day, Mr. Ayrton in chair.

Lord Lawrence was again examined. In answer to the Chairman he said that when he was examined regarding the advantages and disadvantages of a permanent settlement he omitted one important point, which was that in Bengal proper the great majority of the landowners were not cultivators, whilst on the other hand, in the North-West Provinces, in the Punjal, Central India, Madras, Bombay, and indeed, in nearly all the other parts of India, the holders of the leases were cultivators. The proprietor with his sons and brothers managed their own lands, sometimes solely, but at any rate with not more than one or perhaps two labourers attached if the farm was large. That seemed to him to be an important matter as connected with the permanent settlement; inasmuch as all the advantages of the settlement would accrue to these cultivators, who might be numbered by hundreds of thousands, and who were the flower of the population. They were men whose loyalty and general contentment with English rule might be relied upon, and to conciliate them by a permanent settlement was a matter of the highest importance. In his previous examination he had stated that the experiment of localizing Europeans on the hills by placing them on farms would not succeed: but there was another way of localizing them from a military point of view. For many years we had kept depôts of sick and convalescent soldiers on the hills, and in recent years whole regiments were placed on the hills. He understood that since he had left India the number of the regiments was being increased, so that when this was completed there would then be about one-sixth or 10,000 men on the hills. They were in permanent barracks, the construction of which had been expensive. There was a great saving of life effected by sending the men to the hills, but of course the larger proportion was with regard to the sick. He had no doubt that the expenditure was increased by having to convey the rations to the hills; but he thought some economy might be made by having less expensive barracks. There was a growing tendency on the part of Europeans to settle on the hills, which he thought should be discouraged because there were no strategical points in the hills; and in case of an emergency requiring the troops in the plains, there would be considerable expense, difficulty, and delay in getting them down. The plains might have been lost in the meantime and there would be great difficulty in recovering them. He was strongly in favour of doing all that was possible to employ the natives; and he considered there should be one standard of payment for offices whether they were held by natives or Europeans. On the whole he did not consider that the natives were well fitted for the Forest service. For that service an experience of forest matter was required; but he admitted that it might be possible for natives to obtain that experience in India if there were placed at the head of the department a certain number of men who thoroughly understood the matter and who would train the natives. As a rule the natives of India wasted their forests: they were not energetic or careful enough. He would not prevent the class of Englishmen or natives in the uncovenanted service rising from an inferior position to a higher one in the regular service, but this should only be allowed in exceptional cases. It would no doubt be advantageous that men who had passed the greater part of their service in the lower ranks should rise to the higher grade.

There were many such instances of promotion after the mutiny. He believed that natives did complain that persons who could not get appointed to the service whilst in England went out to India and were there brought into the service by means of influence and patronage; but in his experience he had not known many such cases. With regard to what he had previously stated respecting the cost of the Indo-European line he found in examining the papers that in 1856 the Court of Directors had promised that India should bear all the expense, but his view was that in a question between the two countries, on broad principles of justice, the interest of the weaker and more distant one ought to be considered, and she ought not to have to bear more than a fair share of the charge.

By Mr. Eastwick—The European troops were only held at strategical points, all the other places being fortified by the native troops, upon whom fell the escort, sentry, magazine, and store duties. As to making the village police perform these duties, it must be remembered that they were not *employés* of the Government but of the local proprietors, and they already had an enormous amount of work to perform. As compared with the countries of Europe the Indian army was by no means large. The native army if maintained in good order and treated well might fairly be relied upon. It would be impossible to hold India without a considerable native army, and he was decidedly of opinion that the present army was not too large.

Mr. Eastwick observed that the general effect of his questions was whether by disarming the natives and disbanding the troops of native chiefs it would not be possible to reduce the enormous expenses of the army, relying mainly upon the European troops and native police?

Witness—It would be quite out of the question. It was quite astonishing to him that Mr. Eastwick who had been in India and knew the country well should entertain such views. If they were carried out, and it happened that some emergency occurred which would require the presence of a few thousand troops at a particular spot, the whole country would be disturbed and unsettled for a thousand miles. The natives were already practically disarmed to a very considerable extent, and it should be borne in mind that the native chiefs were allowed under treaty to keep up a certain number of troops. Those treaty rights could not well be interfered with; or discontent and disturbance would be created throughout the country. When he stated that a reduction of 10,000 men could be made in the army in Madras he went beyond the mark; in Bengal certainly a reduction of 10,000 could not be effected. Economy might however be obtained in other directions. For instance there was the system of a double medical staff, where one might be sufficient; but in all proposals of this sort it was extremely difficult to obtain the assent of the authorities. The native army was a most valuable one; and if he were a general in India, he would sooner take into the field an army composed half of Englishmen and half of natives, than one consisting entirely of Englishmen. The frontier force was not more than 8,500 men. He did not apprehend that there was any danger from Afghans serving in it and then returning home and drilling their countrymen. The native regiments had all seven officers. Although individually he was of opinion that English regiments might do with a fewer number of officers than they had now, he would not propose to reduce them to the same number as the native regiments, for the native regiments had really two sets of officers—one English and the other native. He was not in favour of giving British regiments in India a fewer number of officers than the Royal regiments, for such a proceeding would give rise to much discontent and agitation. On the whole he believed English soldiers preferred to be located in the hills, and a great saving of health and life was effected by keeping them there. It was necessary however that there should be an English force to keep the plains. If there had been a small body of English troops at Delhi and Cawnpore, at the time of the mutiny, much of what occurred would have been prevented. The presence of an English regiment had a great moral influence in every locality, and it would be unwise to withdraw the troops entirely, or almost entirely, from the plains at any one time.

By Sir G. Balfour—The native army had been reduced since 1857 by 138000 men, and the European troops had been increased by 18,000. Notwithstanding the large reduction in numbers, there had been a large increase in the expenditure, which was now 15¾ millions as against 13½ millions in 1856-7. This was accounted for by the increased cost of various articles, the increase of establishment, and the cost of transport. Formerly it was a matter of great difficulty to get the necessary means of transport, even by coercion, owing to the inadequate payment and the bad treatment that was given, but that state of things had been altered, and transport was now easily procured. European troops cost much more per man than native soldiers. He did not think the Staff Corps system had caused the large increase of expenditure. It was really owing to the action of successive Secretaries of State.

In examination by Mr. Dickenson the witness expressed his strong opposition to the proposal that the offices of Governor and of Commander-in-Chief in the two provinces should be abolished and one Commander-in-Chief appointed. No doubt a saving might be effected by the abolition of the staffs, but the result would be that in the event of any emergency, the authority of the Governor-General would be completely overshadowed by that of the Commander in-Chief.

After some further questions the Court adjourned.

WEATHER REPPRTS.

CANANORE, 27th July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 78.

CARWAR, 27th July, 4-30 P.M.—Weather squally, wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·85, rainfall 39 cents.

MANGALORE, 27th July, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·75, rainfall 1 inch 69 cents.

NEGOMBO, 27th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west and, thermometer 83, rainfall 31 cents.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ON Wednesday a meeting of the Legislative Council was held in Poona—His Excellency the Governor presiding. There were present—

His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.

The Hon. A. Rogers.

The Hon. the Advocate-General.

The Hon. Mungaldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.

The Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.

The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.

The Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee.

The Hon. J. K. Bythell.

The Hon. Ganputrao Tatya Sahib Patwurdhun.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft took the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

Mr. Nugent, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, presented the following papers to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India returning, with the assent of

stood. The Select Committee would also have to consider a certain statement which would be submitted to them.

The Hon. the Advocate-General asked if there was any necessity at all for the Bill. Could His Excellency the Governor not dispose of the matter in his executive capacity?

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft said that the original resolution passed by Government on the subject stated that the disbursements did not seem to have been made in strict accordance with law, and therefore to set aside all doubt, it would be advisable to agree to the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs' motion was then agreed to.

THE INSPECTION OF BOILERS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved for permission to withdraw the Mofussil Boilers Inspection Bill (No. 1 of 1873). The reason for the withdrawal was that this Bill should be incorporated in another Bill which it is intended shall supersede the present Bombay Boilers Act. In that Act a serious defect had been discovered—viz., that while the law provided for the inspection of steam boilers it did not provide for the inspection of the men who work them, so that a great means of protecting the lives of people was wanting. In the Bill which it was contemplated to introduce, in order to cure the defect just alluded to, the Bill now withdrawn would be incorporated, so that one Boilers Act would apply to Bombay and the Mofussil.

The motion was agreed to.

THE BURIAL AND BURNING GROUND BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers moved that a Select Committee be appointed to examine and report on the petitions relating to the Burial and Burning Grounds Bill (No. 7 of 1870). Since the Bill was before the Council last session a great many petitions had been sent to Government against it, and it was necessary that the complaints should be inquired into carefully. The Select Committee proposed were—the Hon. Colonel Kennedy, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Mr. Narayen Wassoodew, and (in place of the original introducer of the Bill, the Hon. Mr. Tucker) the Mover.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs thought that the contemplated Mofussil Municipalities Bill would render this Burials, &c., Bill unnecessary.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen thought that the Bill should be rejected altogether, because it was only likely to create dissatisfaction.

After a few remarks the motion was agreed to, as also that the Select Committee should report within a fortnight.

His Excellency the President then dissolved the Council, which will meet again on Monday the 11th proximo.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT SURAT.—The fall of rain at Surat up to the 23rd inst. amounted to 27 inches and 6 cents.

THE TOWN BAND will play to-night and not on Tuesday, in consequence of the International Football Match, taking place this evening.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Friday evening a portion of a house situated in Shamjee Hassajee Street, fell, but fortunately nobody was injured.

LAYING A FALSE INFORMATION.—The police patell of Chinchwad has been fined Rs. 100 for giving false information of a theft to the police.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A SHIGRAM.—A native girl, aged about four years, was accidentally knocked down by a shigram on the Market Road on Friday afternoon. She was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

EXECUTIONS POSTPONED.—The executions of two persons, a man and a woman, were fixed to take place at Poona on last Wednesday morning. We learn, however, that they have been put off in consequence of the condemned persons having appealed against their sentence.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The Senior Magistrate on Saturday committed one Sithal Baboo to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing Government currency notes, cash, and jewellery, valued at Rs. 2,836, belonging to his master Lopipursad Lokenath.

A CHEATING CASE AT AHMEDABAD.—A case is at present pending in the Court of Mr. Fernandez, the full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, in which two native residents of Surat, named respectively Dyaram Girdhur and Dinshaw Byramjee, stand charged with cheating a Hindoo, in respect of about Rs. 1,100.

A GOODS STATION MASTER COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Fuckerbhoy Govindjee, goods station-master in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, was on Friday committed by the Senior Magistrate for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating.

THE GAEKWAR'S POLICE.—A correspondent of the *Gujerat Mitra* writing from Petlad, a Gaekwaree town, states that a few days ago a band of robbers took away all the arms from the police station of Gada while the sepoys were fast asleep. The arms were strung together and hung over the gate of the town in derision of the police.

A CURIOUS PROCLAMATION BY THE GAEKWAR.—A native paper gives out a rumour that the Gaekwaree of Baroda has caused a proclamation to be issued to his subjects at Nowsaree, to the effect that they must not eat mutton, eggs, or fowls for thirty-five days from the date of the order, and persons acting contrary to the order are threatened with punishment.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARD-SHIP.—A man named Mabrook Farban, employed on board the ship Tivoli, got seriously injured about the face on Friday by the accidental breaking of a tackle whilst hoisting a heavy piece of timber from the hold of the ship. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.—Arthur Stover, a seaman of the ship Harman, accidentally fell into the hold of the ship and broke his arm. The man was conveyed to the European General Hospital.

We learn that Judge Ayerst convicted and sentenced at the last Sessions held in Nassick, some fifteen dacoits to from fourteen years' transportation to five years' rigorous imprisonment—punishment varied according to the nature of offence. This will be a wholesome lesson to the Marwadees. We however learn that it is owing to the oppression of the Marwadees that the villagers loot them. We see no reason why these sowcars should not be called upon to pay towards the rural police, for they are in one sense of the word great pests in the mofussil and even in Bombay.

A HAIR'S-BREADTH ESCAPE.—A party of ladies and gentlemen, boating on the river at Poona, had a very narrow escape the other evening. Leaving that branch of the river which is usually frequented by pleasure-seekers, they tried to pass between the piers of the Sungum bridge on the other branch. They were successful in their attempt on the passage up, against the stream, which is always very rapid during the rains, but on the return passage, the violence of the current was too much for the lady who was steering, and the boat dashed against one of the piers and was seriously broken, but not so as to fill immediately with water. Had this happened, or any of the persons in the boat been thrown out, loss of life must inevitably have resulted.

MUFATIS MUTANDIS.—"Rommany Rye" made a curious mistake last Saturday. That delicate writer, alluding to remarks made in the High Court by "the leading counsel for the defence," says that he "abused many things" and especially "the 'socialists' among whom we live." The word used by Mr. Anstey was "sciolists," which has a very apt meaning, but "socialists" as here applied has none. The *Gazette* reported the word correctly, but not so the *Times of India*, where "Rommany Rye" doubtless read it.—*Argus.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP WOODBURN, 1,424 tons, Captain W. Hartnell, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (May 2nd), with a cargo of 2,945 tons coals, belonging to the G. I. P. R. Co. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. N. Roskell, Mr. C. H. Gallwey, Messrs. Shunker Ramchunder, and Govind Krishna, and seven deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. BANGALORE, 1,178 tons, Captain G. C. Burne, sailed on Saturday last for Australia &c., with mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. J. Fitzgerald. For Sydney—Mr. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Miles, Major R. P. Lane, Mr. J. Gibson, and Mrs. C. Rust. For King George's Sound—Mr. R. Brunton. For Madras—Miss Pinsent.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD Co.'s S.S. DIDO, 776 tons, Captain V. Bellovich, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Trieste (July 1st), calling at Port Said, Suez, and Aden, viâ the Canal, with the following cargo:—From Trieste—1 case merchandise, 14 cases glassware, 1 case metal thread, 30 cases wine, 6 cases woollenware, 7 cases cotton goods, 1 case silkware, 1 package hardware, 18 bales Tred yarn, 7 cases colour, 2 cases, metals, 65 bales papers, 10 packages cordage, 12 barrels flour, 1 barrel and 2 cases beer, 1 case pianoforte, 1 case liquor, and 1 case mineral water. For Port Said—1 case sundries. From Constantinople—1 case gold and silver coins. For Aden—1 case honey and 6 bags myrrh. She brought 60 packages for transhipment for different ports. She brought three passengers from Trieste, two from Suez, and nine from Aden.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July		Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
20	Sunday	0 38	0 45	0 12
21	Monday	0 62	0 52	0 23
22	Tuesday	0 24	0 18	0 15
23	Wednesday	0 36	0 36	0 32
24	Thursday	0 49	0 58	0 74
25	Friday	0 72	0 48	0 12
26	Saturday	0 25	0 33	0 38
	Total for the Week	3 8	3 92	2 6
	Previously registered	35 35	34 25	34 32
	Grand Total	38 43	37 17	36 38

FOOTBALL.

ON Saturday evening a game was played between sides chosen by A. Peile (Red) and Cassels (Yellow). The game was a hard one for all concerned, because the fewness of the players increased the labours of individuals. The Yellows were beaten hollow, and had the unenviable distinction of allowing the first goal made this season to be scored against them. We have said on a previous occasion that we would mention with befitting distinction the fact of the first goal of the season being scored, and we now state with all solemnity that Peile was the man who gained the honour. Playing half-back for his side he caught up the ball when it trickled out of a scrimmage, and running through the Yellow forwards he faced the half-back Yellow, with whom he left a portion of his delicate jersey, and then got a fair start for goal. Six yards from it he was caught up by the half-back, who jumped upon his back; but this mattered not to his energy, and he carried McPherson into goal, where he performed the double process of tumbling beneath his load and touching down. He kicked off from the regulation distance, and gently the ball dropped over the cross-bar amid the chagrin of the Yellows, the delight of the Reds, and the admiration of the multitude. Shortly after, Roberts (a Red) ran through the solitary Yellow half-back, and made a first-rate run home. Peile again kicked, but this time the ball fell a trifle outside of the goal uprights, and the Yellows were spared the mortification of another lost goal. Turner, Read, Cassels, Boevey, Chalmers, Lushington, Hart, and, we may add, Hunter, all distinguished themselves at various stages of the game. To-night the—(make the "the" a decidedly definite article, please) match of the season will be commenced—the International. It had been at first considered that a picked fifteen would be chosen for each of the sides, but this idea, although a very good one, appears to have been abandoned, and the game will be open to all-comers of different nationalities. For England, Lushington, Hardcastle, and Roberts will play whole-back; Peile and Cope half-back; and Branson, A. Turner, H. Turner, Crawford, Boevey, and Moberley will be among the principal forward players. The Scotch and Irish side will possess among the more prominent men Murray, Hart, Cassels, McIvor, Cameron, Campbell, Forbes, and Chalmers. The Town Band will play on the occasion, and a lugubrious tune is in preparation for the solace of the side which first loses a goal. "Tom Jersey" has sent us a prophetic poem on the event, but unfortunately our space is incommensurate with the merit of the production, and we cannot publish it. Mr. Boevey, a very decent-looking gentleman so far as we have been able to see, is referred to by Mr. Jersey as the "cat-like Boevey," while Peile, Murray, Branson, Read and some others have compliments of a similar fanciful description bestowed upon them. This of Mr. Jersey is *quantum suff.*, an expression which by the way rhymes remarkably well with "stuff."

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE match Irish (Reds) versus English and Scotch (Blues) was continued on Saturday evening, and was played with great spirit, the majority on the part of the Blues in the first match being compensated for by their being in a minority on this occasion. Partridge for the Blues secured a touch-down, but the distance was too great to admit of a goal being kicked. J. Walshe, Spillane, and Robothom played well for the Irish, as also did E. Cumming, Miles, Gordon and Vining for the Blues. E. Cumming distinguished himself by dribbling kicks.

HIGH COURT.—28TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

335-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fatmabebee and another v Nunneebaee widow—In person.

555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dhunsooklas Judanroy v Hazaresmull Rattonchund—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Pooma—Jefferson and Payne.

633-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joze Francisco de Souza v Navelbaee, widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

634-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Joosub Jaffer Wydnia v Cristnajee Nagraj and others—Dallas and Lynch.

137-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—The Rev Nicolas da Silva v Gabriel Fernandes and others—Dallas and Lynch; Hearn, Cleveland and Peile; and Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

FOR TRIAL ON ADDITIONAL ISSUES.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lelloobhoy Bappoobhoy and another v Mancooverbai widow—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

953-70—M M Munshi—Chintobha Parshotum v Thacker Ruttonjee Ladjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

54-73—Manisty and Fletcher—Khalachna Khalfanbhoy v Madhowrao Dinnanath—G J Mody.

748-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khalachna Khalfanbhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—G J Mody.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Gocoldas Pursbotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.

194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner

186-73—Leathes Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

169-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Abba Hajee Esmail and others v Abba Thara and others—G S Judge.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khaigar and others v Peerbhoy Essabjee and another—M H Khan.

773-71—H E Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Vulled Abdool Cadur and another—G J Mody.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babhunjee and another v Hamabai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naderi v Alli Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P v Navazbai widow—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

760-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Khemchund Cullianchund v Balloobhoy Ruttonchund—Shamrao Pandoorung.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

690-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S. Tyabjee and Co. v Narrondas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.

681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Waljee Muddonjee v H. Fazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ali and Co v H Thavar & Co—P Cowasjee.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Bace Meherbaee, widow v Khoja Alibhoy Somejee—Manisty and Fletcher.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bace Jeevee v Soondurjee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

613-71—P Cowasjee—Dheeroo Jeewanee v Fazulla Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

202-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchundra v Chundrabhett Bapooshett and others.

637-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Bhasker Bhawoo v Bulwuntrao Bhicajee—Dallas and Lynch.

"AN International Cock-fight" was interrupted by the police some time ago at Weaverham, and a case arising out of it was heard at Eddisbury on Monday. Thirty-four live cocks and a number of dead ones were found in the neighbourhood of the pit, in which seats had been arranged for the spectators. The place was also furnished with means for reviving wounded birds. There was a general impression that the sport is now as obsolete as bull-baiting. It is beyond doubt a very old pastime, but by no means a form of amusement which we should desire to have resuscitated. At one period cock-fighting was quite a fashionable rage in London. His Majesty James I. was said to be a great admirer of a "main," and in his day there were largely attended cock-pits in St. James's-park, Drurylane, in Tufton-street, Shoe-lane' and Jewinstreet. Cromwell, however, issued a decree to suppress the practice. It afterwards came into vogue again, and continued up to the Hogarth period, when it flourished with prize-fighting and cudgel play. In Ireland, about the time of the Union, cock-fighting was a favourite diversion, the bird-champions of particular provinces or districts having pipers playing to encourage them to the combat, to celebrate their triumph or deplore their defeat. The Weaverham gentry who have indulged in cock-fighting have been fined the full penalty for the offence, which is not likely again to be tolerated in England. The justices at Weaverham, in vindicating the law against it, will be backed by the opinion of the public.—*Daily News.*

BANGALORE RACES.—1873.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY, 22ND JULY.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.—Value Rs. 500. For all Arab maidens. Weight for age. Horses imported after 1st September 1872 allowed 4 lbs. Winners during the meeting, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs. extra. 1½ miles. Three horses from different stables to start. or the purse will be withheld.

	st. lbs.		
Major Lindsay's	c a h Desert Born	9 11	Walk over
Shaik A. Salim's	g a h Delawer	9 7	— 0

Two horses appeared on the card, but only Desert Born appeared at the post, and she walked over.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Value Rs. 500. For all maidens. Weight for age and class. 1½ miles. Winners during the meeting, once 5 lbs, twice 7 lbs. extra. Three horses from different stables to start or the cup will be withheld.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Atlas's	b w c Little John	9 5	Brewtey 1
Mr. Dunbar's	b w g Carlow	8 12	— 2
Mr. Abdoolah's	b w m Coquette	9 3	— 2
Mr. Atlas's	b w m MegMerrilies	9 3	Irvine 0
Mr. Joseph's	b w c Woodstock	8 6	Tingey 0

A close finish. Little John winning by a length. Coquette, who made the running nearly all the way round, second. Time last mile and a quarter—29s., 1m. 28⅗s., 1m. 57⅕s., 2m. 27⅘s.

THE MYSORE COMMISSION CUP.—Presented by the Officers of the Commission, value Rs. 1,500. 1½ miles. Weight for age and class, Calcutta scale. Rule 4 of the prospectus to be in abeyance. Winner, once 5 lbs., twice 9 lbs., thrice 12 lbs. Three horses in separate interests to start or the cup will be withheld.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Wheal's	b w m Phillipine	9 7	Finch 1
Mr. Jones's	c w h Satellite	10 4	— 2
Mr. Covey's	b c m Bridesmaid	10 9	Tingey 0
Do.	b w g Timbertop	10 2	Tyrell 0
Mr. Richarden's	b w g We lock	9 8	Gooch 0
Mr. Abdoolah's	c w m Morgiana	10 2	— 0

A huge pot upset: Philippine the winner sold for Rs. 90 in the lotteries. Satellite fetched Rs. 1,750 in a 3,000 rupees tickets lottery. Philippine led the whole way round. Satellite challenged at the distance post and a good race home ensued, Philippine winning by a length. A good deal of money must have changed hands, as there were three lotteries on it the afternoon before the race besides the stable lottery. Philippine's victory was about the most popular win of the meeting and was received with loud cheers. Time very fast. 26½s., 52½s., 1m. 20s., 1m. 49½s., 2m. 47s.

A HANDICAP FOR ALL LADIES' HORSES—A Bracelet, value Rs. 200. ¾ mile G. R. To name at noon the day before the race.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Kenney's	b w g Warwick	10 1	Cap. Maunsell 1
Mr. Arbuthnot's	b w m Brunette	10 4	Mr. Osborne 2
Mr. Peile's	b w g Phillipine	11 2	Mr. Going 0
Mr. Lawford's	c w m Nora	9 7	Mr. Garette 0

Won tolerably easily by Warwick, Brunette second two lengths behind. Phillipine, the favourite, broke a blood-vessel as usual. Nora never in the race. Time 1m. 30s.

A CUP.—Value Rs. 500. Presented by J. D. Gordon, Esq., C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner of Mysore. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1¾ miles. Winners of either H. H. the Maharajah's or of H. H. Aga Khan's Cup, 7 lbs. extra. Winner of both cups 12 lbs. extra.

	st. lbs.		
Major Lindsay's	c a h Desert Born	9 10	— 1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Eldrun	9 7	Brewtey 1

A farce of a race: both horses cantered till they had gone about a mile, when Desert Born came away and won hands down.

INDIAN ITEMS.

OOTACAMUND is nearly emptied of its visitors.

DU BOIS VS. BERRYMAN.—This case was withdrawn before the Madras Police Court, on the defendant apologising for the language he had used. Counsel were engaged on both sides.

BENGALIS have spread themselves everywhere. We learn from the *Lucknow Witness* that one Babu Moneyloll Banerjee, a native convert, is at present prosecuting his theological studies at the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, in America.—*Indian Mirror.*

WE understand that Mr. Mills, late clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's office at Umritsar, was yesterday morning tried by Mr. F. Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, and acquitted of the charge of perjury. Mr. J. B. S. Boyle, barrister-at-law, defended him.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE DISTURBANCE AT THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The day after the fracas at the above college, the defeated native students returned with "overwhelming numbers" and laid seige to the college compound. The classes were unattended, and the European students could not venture into the streets.

ANOTHER very large flight of locusts has visited Darjeling, and the toolplants have again escaped uninjured. The Nepalese coolies were quite delighted at their arrival, and collected large quantities of them for food. The local paper says that the locusts have taken up their abode in the jungle between Hope Town and Kurseong, as they have remained there for several days.—*Englishman.*

MR. TURTON SMITH, Assistant Inspector General of Police, attached to the Postal Department, on special duty, has just returned from Bombay and Poona after an active campaign of some eight months duration, against the perpetrators of postal frauds at Poona and its vicinity. Our Poona contemporary has sufficiently sung this official's praise to render any eulogium from us necessary. We hope he will be similary successful in this and other provinces.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

SUPPRESSING THE DOG-NUISANCE.—It was only last evening, whilst people were out driving, that one of these filthy scenes was enacted just beneath the Currency Office, where a pariah dog was encountered by nearly half-a-dozen municipal *domes*, who, after bebouring it till life was extinct, drew a knife and cut off the head, which was quickly secured in his *dhuti*, and the whole band went off again, leaving the body behind, in pursuit of another ring-tail, which was fast retreating towards the Scotch Kirk.—*Englishman.*

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A seaman, named Deschamps, belonging to the French barque Lamantain, lying at anchor near the Sandheads, met with a serious accident on the 15th instant. It appears that the man was sent up the mizzen-rigging to remedy some defect on the crossjack yard, when the footrope gave way, and the man fell heavily to the quarter-deck, dislocating his left hip and right wrist, and fracturing his left forearm and left leg in two places. The man was kept in this painful condition for three days before he was removed to the General Hospital, where he remains in a very precarious condition.—*Englishman.*

UNDETECTED SMUGGLING.—On Thursday, the 17th instant, some consignments of salt were obtained from the Customs authorities, in ordinary course of business, laden in country cargo-boats, and cleared for up-country, protected by the usual "purwannahs" and "rowaunahs" for that purpose. After passing beyond dangerous limits, the consignments were safely put away, and the abovenamed documents were used a second time, within the prescribed time allowed under the authority vested in the purchasers to proceed whenever convenient to themselves, whereby another lot of salt has passed up the river without paying duty to Government.—*Englishman.*

SOME person is making his presence felt in a very unpleasant manner at Bangalore, and keeping the police on the alert. On the night of the 20th instant, the house of the Rev. Dr. Pope was entered, and a cash box, containing Rs. 150 and some valuable papers, stolen. An alarm was raised in time to prevent the thief carrying off a second box containing Rs. 350. The following night the house of the Rev. R. C. Bell was broken into, and a watch and Rs. 90 taken away. In this case the thief lit a lamp which he found in the room and made use of some carpenter's tools of Mr. Bell's to force the lock of the almirah where the money was kept. We also learn that a few evenings ago a gentleman was knocked down by a heavy blow from a cudgel delivered from behind. The ruffian ran off before the gentleman recovered himself. This also occurred at Bangalore.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 12th July 1873, £36,330-1-4. Corresponding week last year, £29,569-19-1. Increase, £6,760-2-3. From 1st July 1873 to 12th July 1873, £64,153-2-8. From 1st July 1872 to 13th July 1872, £61,711-15-8. Increase, £2,441-7-0. Miles open week ending 12th July 1873, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,280. Per mile open week ending 12th July 1873, £28-7-3. Corresponding week last year, £23-2-0. Increase, £5-5-3. *Jabbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 12th July 1873, £1,818-15-11. Corresponding week last year, £1,647-4-5. Increase, £271-11-6. From 1st July 1873 to 12th July 1873, £3,538-7-7. From 1st July 1872 to 13th July 1872, £3,066-5-8. Increase, £472-1-11. Miles open week ending 12th July 1873, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223½. Per mile open week ending 12th July 1873, £8-2-9. Corresponding week last year, £6-18-5. Increase, £1-4-4.

A MALANCHOLY story has been received from Mooltan:—

A melancholy, indeed tragic, occurrence took place a few days ago in the female hospital of the gallant 41st (Welsh) Regiment. From what I have been able to glean of the matter, the facts are nearly as follows. It appeare that an old soldier (a married man) was in hospital some days previously, and actuated by some fiendish motive, prevailed on his wife to come into hospital also, which the unfortunate woman in an evil hour consented to do. Her husband, it appears, narrowly watched the particular bed his wife was to sleep on; and at about 1 o'clock A.M., after her admission, stealthily crept to its side. Then he sprang on the unhappy woman, and with a knife, with which he had provided himself, inflicted several wounds on her breast and face, but the knife having fortunately broken, apparently at the first stab in the right breast, none of the other wounds are very serious, though the poor woman's face is, I believe, greatly disfigured. A few beds distant lay another female patient, who was much weakened by a severe attack of bowel disease. This poor woman was so horrified at what she supposed was murder, that she sank back quite exhausted and expired in the course of the next day, assuring her husband and friends that the shock had killed her of which there can be no reasonable doubt. There was nothing in the case to account for the attempted murder, which I believe the doctors attribute to insanity, but the man is, I understand, to be handed over to the civil authorities, as Colonel Rowlands, V. C., declines to soil the records of the "Welsh Regiment" with the history of this most shocking case.

SMIH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

CONDUCTED BY SAMUEL SMITH.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, 30th June 1873.

THERE has been very little change in our market during the past month, and quotations for most kinds of cotton are identically the same as in our last issue.

The market opened after the Whitsuntide holidays with some tendency towards improvement, owing to the receipt of several telegrams from America reporting damage to the crop from continued rains. Some reports of the kind had reached us during May, but they attracted little attention then, as it was thought too early for wet weather to do harm. An unexpected rise of the Bank Rate to 7 per cent. checked the advancing tendency for a few days; but the following week a decided speculative movement sprang up in consequence of continued and even stronger bad crop accounts from America. Telegrams came to hand from most of the leading houses stating that the excessive rains were doing serious damage, especially in the Gulf States, that the fields were becoming overrun with grass, and that a good deal of the crop would have to be abandoned. The American markets all shot up considerably, and some speculative orders to buy were received here. The money market also became easier, and the rate was reduced to 6 per cent. the week after it was raised. There seemed for a short time to be a prospect of a decided rally taking place in our market, but it did not last long. The trade refused to support the movement, Manchester became dull, and cotton holders were again doomed to disappointment, another long spell of dull dragging markets set in, and has lasted till the end of the month. The little advance gained during the "spurt," which amounted to fully ⅛d on low American cottons, ¼d on the better grades, and about as much on Surats, gradually disappeared, and quotations all round subsided to the level of the last instant, with the exception that low American cotton is not pressed so much, and that those extremely irregular sales that took place at the end of May have not been repeated.

The result of Stock-taking was announced on Friday, and as the total agreed exactly with the estimate is produced no effect. Most persons here expected some reduction, from the circumstance that there had been much forwarding to the trade from ship's side, and little reselling here on speculation to counterbalance it, while in Manchester the expectation was the other way, and an increase was looked for. Altogether the result is satisfactory, as proving that the broker's estimates are trustworthy.

We close dull, at 8¼d to 8¾d for Middling Upland on the spot, and 8¾d for August delivery, with the Low Middling classe.

The Manchester Market during the month has been dull in tone, the sales have scarcely equalled the production, and the contracts held by producers have been diminished. There have been symptoms of weakness cropping up here and there, and a chance from the sanguine feeling that prevailed for several months. The German demand has been specially poor, owing to the unsatisfactory state of trade in that country, and in the early part of the month there was also but little demand from the East.

We are glad to report, however, that symptoms of improvement are showing themselves in the Indian markets, and an expectation of improvement after the rains is springing up; stocks in India are light, and there are indications of an active demand for fabrics suited for these markets. China, however, remains dull, notwithstanding the moderate shipments that have gone forward for a long time to that quarter. We expect to improve likewise—and an improvement is due—we might expect Manchester again to take up a strong position. So far as we can judge there is no room for much decline in that market; the production is not increasing, and cannot increase, indeed the tendency is rather the other way, for holders are multiplying in the manufacturing towns, and there is some risk of strikes occuring in certain districts, owing to disputes about wages. There is also looming in the the future the chance of the nine hour system superseding that of ten hours. For the reasons we think that there is little room for decline in the Manchester market.

The Money Market was unsettled in the early part of the month, and the rate was unexpectedly raised to 7 per cent., from which it receded next week to 6 per cent., and has since remained there. The tendency is now towards ease. The Bank has greatly strengthened its position, and it appears as if the next movement would be in a downward direction, still there is no ground for expecting a return to low rates of interest at present. The financial state of Germany continues unsatisfactory, and as the gold coinage still goes on, a continued drain upon the bullion reserves of this country may be expected; it may also be added that our harvest prospects are not satisfactory; the spring and summer have been unusually cold, the crops are backward, and probably the yield of wheat will be deficient, entailing another year's heavy imports of breadstuffs.

In our last report we took a rather unfavourable view of the prospects of our market; the only event which has since occurred to modify them is the spell of unfavourable weather the growing crop in America has passed through, beginning about the end of May, and lasting to about the 20th June; it is beyond doubt that long continued and excessive rains have done considerable damage in the Gulf States, which produce the larger half of the crops. The advices now coming to hand state that the plant is almost choked with grass and weeds in many parts of the country, and that considerable portions of the area sown must be abandoned. It is also stated that the crop is very backward—quite unusually so—for it had to contend, not only with these rains, but with a very late and cold spring; the general report is that it is three weeks behind, and that altogether it has made a poor start; these remarks, however, apply in a much greater degree to the Gulf than the Atlantic States; in the latter the soil is thin and sandy, and rain does little harm.

We think it is quite too early to say that the crop has sustained vital injury; early damage can usually be repaired, and the old adage is that "the fall makes the crop." At the same time it is remembered that the crop grown in 1871 experienced very much the same weather in May and June, and never recovered from it. It was then discovered that the plant did not make a good tap root, but sent out its fibres laterally, and in consequence it could not stand drought in the autumn, and indeed, never showed proper vitality. That crop fell short 33 per cent. of the previous one, of which, however, diminished acreage accounted for 10 or 12 per cent. The season that year altogether was a very bad one, and though the crop summed up 2,975,000 bales (including Southern consumption), we doubt if the actual growth exceeded 2,800,000 bales, seeing that much cotton remained in the interior from the previous large crop, which probably reached 4,550,000 bales in actual growth.

As the area planted with cotton this year is 25 per cent. larger than in the spring of 1871, we may conclude that an equally bad season throughout would grow 3¾ millions, and this may be looked upon as the minimum yield possible. Again, as the acreage is 10 per cent. larger than the great crop year (1870), it may be argued that an equally fine season should grow 5 millions. That we now think is impossible, and from present appearances it would seem that the chances for next crop lie between 3¾ and 4¾ millions. The whether has now become favourable for the crop, and probably we shall hear little about damage for some time. One point, however, is pretty clear, viz., that the crop will be a late one, and our existing supply of American may have to feed the consumption two weeks longer than we were calculating on. This is neither important, seeing that the weekly consumption of American cotton in Europe and America is about 75,000 bales, so that two weeks represent 150,000 bales. It now appears to us that we have little enough American cotton to carry us into next crop, and probably our stock in October and November may for a time run to an uncomfortably low ebb. At the same time no positive scarcity can be foreseen, and if the prospect is for a big crop next year, spinners will resist any important advance.

It appears not unlikely, however, that low American cotton which is unduly depressed, may recover somewhat in the autumn. It is coming into good demand—spinners find it the cheapest description to use—there is an excellent profit on spinning it neither is the quantity so enormous as was once supposed. Next to low American cotton, good Surats seem worthy of attention. They are proving most serviceable cotton, and work better than any crop received from India for a long time. The consumption of good fine Hollerah and Oomrawuttee will be large, and as the cream of these crops has arrived by Canal, some hardening in values may be expected in the autumn.

The shipments from Bombay have been less than was expected during June. The monsoon commenced earlier than usual, and the natives are holding their stocks for prices that prohibit business. It does not appear that we shall receive so much Indian cotton this year as was once expected. No doubt a much larger portion of the crop remains in the country than at this time last year, but if the native operators are on higher prices, as they often do, we shall see little cotton shipped from Bombay till towards the end of the year. We think the arrivals of Surat cotton will be taken off nearly as fast as they come in, and it does not seem likely that the market will be oppressed will be oppressed with an unsaleable stock, as it was during the autumn of last year.

The principal features of the situation are that the stock in Liverpool and London in 187,000 bales less than last year, which is about balanced by 170,000 bales more afloat; prices are 2½d lower—trade in Manchester is good, whereas it was very bad last year, and instead of three months of stagnation, which we had after this date last year, with average deliveries to the trade of 55,000 bales per week, and for export of 8,000 bales per week, we should anticipate at least 62,000 bales to the former, and 10,000 bales to the latter.

At the same time no large advance seems probable, while the prospect of an abundant supply for next year's bale before us, and while speculation is so quenched as it has been by two seasons of exhausting loss.

P. S. FOR INDIA, 3RD JULY.—The market continues quite but steady on the spot. The better grades of new Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee are in fair demand, both from the trade and exporters, and prices are pretty well maintained; machine-ginned broach is neglected, and difficult of sale; Compras are scarce and dear. In arrivals only a small business has result d; the latest quotations are 67-16d for May Shipment Dholleraha 5-16d for June by Cape for fair quality, and 4d to 4¼d more for good fair; 6¼d for good fair Oomrawuttee by Canal, and 6-11-16d by Cape.

THE following is not bad:—"At the last performance of "Don Giovanni" at Covent Gard n, some small subscribers were curious dog a pretty dancer in the ships just before the minuet, and one said to her, "Who was that I saw you with at the Star and Garter on Sunday? He look d like a tailor." "That I'm sure he didn't," answered the dame I with fire; "he's a real Baronet with lots of lands, and all mortgaged too."

ARMY RECRUITING.

(*Times*, July 3)

THE explanation given by the Duke of Cambridge last Monday of the irregularity detected in the recruiting returns was followed on Tuesday by a sharp debate on a subject really at the bottom of the whole controversy—the new system of military service. The reorganization of the army, by the present Government, was not in all quarters a popular measure. Perhaps the abolition of purchase was its most obnoxious feature, but in other respects the scheme was impugned as based on erroneous presumptions, and likely to lead to deplorable results. It is not to be denied that these opinions were shared by persons of high professional experience and authority, nor do we mean to contend that they have as yet been proved to be wrong. In point of fact, the question of military reorganization, except so far as the abolition of purchase is concerned, is so difficult, many-sided, and uncertain that confidence is impossible; but Mr. Cardwell is, at any rate, as likely to be right as his opponents, besides which there was a distinct and urgent reason for making the trial on which he determined. Perhaps we may as well remind the reader that in 1870 a new system of recruiting was introduced into the service. Men were enlisted for the short term of six years, and then passed into the reserve. The advantages anticipated were considerable. It was thought that by this method we should obtain strong military establishments at a moderate cost; that our army, if not actually very large, could be increased at very short notice; that the pension